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It's no joke being single!

DIFFERENT ATTITUDE FROM MARRIED PEOPLE REQUIRED



She is a free and independent woman. Her financial resources permit her to fulfill her wildest dreams and she often has enough manoeuvrability to change her job and home according to her wishes and outside opportunities.

I am speaking of the spinster. The spinster of today lives, on the surface, an enviable kind of life in our society. She herself, however, often feels herself to be an outsider.

Women and girls without a band of gold on their finger want to enjoy their life and many people regard this with suspicion. The world around presents a problem that is ever-present with unmarried women: Married friends scarcely ever send them invitations. Their status is not respected and they are regarded as being in a kind of nowhere-land. If a spinster is successful professionally and attractive, with it most married women regard her as suspect.

A subject of conflict is provided by the private life of the bachelor girl that begins when the office door closes behind her. What is she to do? Should she return home where she is free to do what she likes, read books for example, but, where she will find only loneliness?

Should she go alone to a cafe or restaurant and buy herself a meal which may be expensive?

There lies the snag. Despite the much-sung equal rights and emancipation of the woman which now cover every profession, in many restaurants a woman is only somebody when she is accompanied by a man. Otherwise she must have a surfeit of self-confidence, indeed a certain amount of boldness to be able to face frowning waiters. It is enough to make the girl lose her appetite. She risks being grinned at. She risks being pitted. For instance if she travels alone. It often happens that she finds herself surrounded by married couples who are embarrassed.

People often take the attitude "we can't leave the poor, lonely, little thing all on her own." She tends to get taken along to dances. She is always the third, fifth or seventh spoke in the wheel. She is always the gooseberry. Her dance-partners will be married men; casting looks of ecstasy over her shoulder just to tease the wife.

Near relatives of many spinsters are not always tactful. If she lives alone in another town and occasionally travels back to the parental home for a weekend she can expect to be met by the question: "When are you going to get married then?"

This sort of talk can be depressing for women who value their freedom and independence.

For many such spinsters the idea of marriage becomes more and more desirable. They want to protect themselves



Loneliness is a spinster's lot

(Photo: Urs P. R.)

Let there be dark

Federal Republic bedrooms often too light and bright. Conclusion has been reached by the Federal Republic Society for Domestic Affairs, published in a shortness of breath as the result of a survey carried out by the Baden-Württemberg Press Office for the Ministry of the Interior.

Not everybody sleeps so soundly. Men who only yesterday, it seems, were half-dark room. But the survey enthusiastically drumming up support for that not only in houses and hotels EEC membership have begun to add often even in the wards of hospitals other institutions there was insufficient protection against extraneous light.

Sylvia Berger

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 24 January 1970)

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 January 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Hamburg, 3 March 1970
Ninth Year - No 412 - By airDespite second thoughts
Britain must join the EEC

opinion. More attention than ever is being paid to the question as to whether Britain might not be in a position to stand firmly on its own two feet outside the Common Market.

No less a man than Harold Wilson has stated that it might.

Have we reached or even passed a turning-point in British policy on Europe? Will the Labour government and the leadership of the Conservative party be able to withstand the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the general public to EEC entry much longer?

These questions cannot be answered without a prior glance at the political background. Two factors are crucially important as regards the latest anti-EEC trend in the UK. They are the imminent opening of negotiations and the forthcoming general election.

There can be no mistaking the fact that Mr Wilson has been strengthening his hand for the Brussels entry negotiations since at least the end of last year.

For several weeks, he has taken every opportunity of letting his Common Market opposite numbers know that he is not going to go to Brussels cap in hand and that Britain is not prepared to agree to all EEC conditions on what may be called the "big bang".

Unlike 1963, in the British Premier intends to negotiate from a position of strength. He is not only flexing his muscles at Brussels; he also has the electorate in mind. A politician who gives "his" to the slightest suspicion of selling out British interests at the forthcoming negotiations in Brussels will with absolute certainty lose at the polls.

Harold Wilson would be the last man to allow himself such a loss of prestige now that the latest opinion polls have registered a further considerable fall in popularity of the Labour Party, which is now a

minority. Continued on page 2.



Can we afford it, darling?

(Cartoon: Fritz Wolt/Kleier Nachrichten)

Brandt limelights Scandinavian ties

With Scandinavia long out of the limelight because of the priority for Bonn of East-West relations, are beginning to intensify, almost by leaps and bounds. 1970 promises to be a Federal Republic-Scandinavian year.

Chancellor Brandt is to follow his excursion to Copenhagen with a visit to Oslo in April, and newly-appointed Swedish Premier, Olof Palme plans to visit Bonn in May.

President Heinemann, who is particularly interested in contacts with traditional democracies, is to pay state visits to Denmark and Sweden in June and to Norway in September.

Brandt, whose close ties with Scandinavia date back to his years of exile there, will now, Scandinavia hopes, do good service as the advocate of a smooth arrangement as possible with the EEC as the Brussels entry talks draw near.

Stockholm seeks association only, being concerned not to jeopardise its neutrality by forging foreign and security policy links. Oslo and Copenhagen have applied for full membership.

The timetable proposed by Brandt, based as it was on synchronisation with Britain, encouraged Danish Premier Baunsgaard to declare that the EEC has absolute priority for Denmark over Nordk, the Scandinavian customs union.

For Denmark and Norway, Nordk is more of a means of accelerating Common Market entry, whereas Sweden feels the project to be of value for its own sake.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 20 February 1970)

East Berlin talks and the stumbling block of recognition

It is inevitable that the decision to obstruct has been taken, as it was a good generation ago when the German Social Democrats were declared as social fascists. At bottom, the discussions with an opposite number to apostrophised are neither possible nor intended.

The arts of definition of Neues Deutschland, the leading party daily, and politbureau member Erich Honecker have now been joined by the comments of Foreign Minister Otto Winzer.

This human relic of the original 1945 Ulbricht Group down to the outskirts of Berlin to reorganise the Communist Party while fighting was still going on in the city switched in one breath from talks

on equal terms that could come to a successful conclusion to the international legal concept of sovereign equality.

Winzer ended by setting up the very rock on which the Brandt-Stoph talks may well founder or run aground: the annoying little word "never" that a politician ought really never to use but occasionally does so, usually to his own disadvantage.

The GDR Foreign Minister openly declared that the GDR would never agree to a special relationship within Germany. The all-or-nothing demand for full diplomatic recognition was to remain the basis of all settlements of relations between the two parts of Germany.

This, then, is the outcome of a review of East Berlin's attitude. Full speed ahead may be dictated by the teleprinter but as far as the GDR is concerned this means in the direction of the rock of recognition. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 25 February 1970)

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Common Market opponents aired their views at party conferences and brought to a head recently with the publication of a government White Paper outlining for the first time the approximate price Britain will probably have to pay for membership.

The sums involved have shocked public

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Close cooperation in Europe to counter U.S. pull-out plans

Reductions in troop strength have become an everyday topic in this country. Even politicians and pundits who once rated the Rapacki Plan a communist trick of the most infamous kind would now be only too happy if the Polish Foreign Minister's proposals still stood a chance of success.

Why this change of opinion? The desire for detente is not in every case the primary factor; fear of an American withdrawal. There will be no changes until the middle of next year but from then on President Nixon will no longer be able to resist the pressure brought to bear on him by Congress.

US public opinion can no longer see any compelling reason for commitment in Vietnam. Why, for that matter, need 300,000 GIs mount guard in Europe twenty-five years after the end of the war?

So far Bonn has succeeded in preventing withdrawals by means of dollar purchases and loans to offset the foreign exchange costs of stationing US troops here. Offset payments represented no strain on the home economy.

American financial experts have now made it clear that this solution is no longer satisfactory. They insist on direct payment of the outlay involved. At present there is talk of an annual bill of 1,000 million Marks the Federal Republic taxpayer will have to foot.

At a recent conference in Bad Godesberg American specialists talked tougher

than ever, telling the Germans in no uncertain terms that America's domestic problems were more serious than Europe's.

Bonn seems also to have come to realise that offset payments will no longer do the trick. The question is: should we pay, and if so, how much? If the Americans are granted direct payment for the cost of stationing troops in this country Britain is bound to follow suit and demand similar

North Atlantic Council but Bonn cannot rely on assistance from Europe. Other Nato countries see US presence as first and foremost a German problem. Solidarity always goes by the board when cash is involved, as the Americans themselves continually lament.

The US Senate's demand is understandable. What is not understandable is that the debate is being conducted in public and that it is assumed to be self-evident that from mid-1971 a drastic reduction in troop strength will no longer be avoidable.

This is both politically and tactically unwise, since the principle so far in force has been that a unilateral reduction in troop strength is out of the question.

Confidential negotiations with the Soviet Union on this issue are said to be in progress. Confirmation of the fact is not forthcoming and it is doubtful in any case that Moscow will decide to make concessions in return for something that, given time, would have come about anyhow.

The time is long since past when initiatives for bilateral troop reductions came from the East. The Soviet Union is content to wait and see. Moscow itself is far from keen on reducing its presence in Eastern Europe — not for fear of Nato but out of mistrust of its own allies. Events in Czechoslovakia put a dampener on Soviet enthusiasm for troop withdrawals.

Troop withdrawals and arms reductions must accordingly be included on the agenda of the European security conference by which the Soviet Union sets such great store.

If, as reports suggest, Moscow proposes solely to discuss renunciation of the use of force and expansion of economic and trade links one may well wonder why a large-scale conference needs to be convened.

Renunciation of the use of force can be agreed independently of a security conference, and the pipeline agreement recently reached with the Soviet Union is a convincing example of how trade can

flourish without the need for several dozen countries solemnly to discuss peace in Europe.

No one can object to a security conference as such. It is important enough. But it must lead to a general debate and to results that genuinely increase security. A security conference that does not include an attempt to end the threat of an arms race in Europe is not worthy of the name.

Whatever happens America's allies in Europe must take US intentions of withdrawing large numbers of troops over the next few years into account. It is no use lamenting America's desire to cut foreign exchange costs by means of a reduction in troop strength.

What can European members of Nato do? It is unrealistic to suggest that they increase their own troop strength. Expenditure on armaments in Europe were to cooperate closely on armaments, strategy and supply lines.

The actual result would be important for more than its own sake. An attempt to cooperate more closely would show America that Europe takes its security seriously. This in its turn would boost Europe's political right to a say in decisions and developments.

If nothing is done Europe need not be surprised at America taking decisions on which the Old World has little or no influence.

Hans Rademacher
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 February 1970)

Britain and the EEC

Continued from page 1

full eleven points behind the Conservatives.

These, then, are the reasons why Wilson and a large number of the MPs of both parties who were so enthusiastically in favour of Europe two years ago are unable effectively and decisively to counter the increasingly popular anti-Common Market campaign.

It would, however, be wrong to assume from this change of opinion among the general public that politicians too have had a change of viewpoint but merely an electoral appeasement manoeuvre.

Regardless of anti-EEC campaigns and superficial emotional arguments that confusingly reach the Continent it is as well in all soberness to bear in mind that even now, despite the improvement in Britain's economic and financial situation, there is still no real alternative to the Common Market.

Everyone in Britain now knows that entry will be a costly business. Yet no one knows better than Mr Wilson himself that staying out of the Common Market will be even more expensive.

This is why, regardless of public opposition at home, he will have to join at the end of the Brussels talks. Everything else is a matter of nerves.

Fritz Wirth
(DIE WELT, 18 February 1970)

Nixon reassures his European Allies

President Nixon's foreign policy address to Congress includes a number of statements that will reassure America's European allies. It reflects the pressure to cut troop commitments in Europe brought to bear by US public opinion but shows at the same time that Mr Nixon has no intention of taking drastic, unpremeditated steps.

The President points out the unseverable links between the United States and Europe and makes it clear that he is well aware of the problems attached to possible negotiations on bilateral troop reductions. This is seen in the interest of Senator Mansfield, then, in that of an alliance capable of action.

ber of assurances from the address nothing would be wronger than to relax in the certainty of continued American presence.

It was a known fact before the address that the Americans aim to bring about a redistribution of costs within the alliance; likewise that the Europeans will have difficulty in convincingly countering US arguments in view of the major contribution the United States makes.

It is high time the European members of Nato detailed their views on the future of joint defence. There must be no waiting until the present offset payments agreement lapses in mid-1971.

And still to be published, 19 February 1970

Stoph tries to dodge the issue

Chancellor Brandt has replied and drifted to a long letter to Premier Stoph. He noted that prepared to attend one meeting expected a second would take place.

For the rest, the Chancellor there was probably little point in changing further letters. Brandt must be discovered in a position.

True enough, the points on which the two differ are known only too well. The sides ought to know what they demanded and what they need not be.

Yet it does look as though the motives lie behind the reasons. The two sides to meet at the conference. If this is the case, the expectations of judgment were made in the past year according to Adolf von Thadden in his report on the state of the negotiations designed to party.

Willi Stoph will certainly not shadden in his report on the state of the negotiations designed to party. He considered that the appearance hardship caused by the division of Party stewards in Frankfurt and the many. What he wants is diplomat fired by this chief of security officer cognition, if not full then at least against counter-demonstrators in

At the same time he would like to see the number of members on the party out the many assurances made by the GDR's Eastern allies that at least the GDR is not placing obstacles in the way of a relaxation of tension.

Willy Brandt, on the other hand, is not willing to formally to recognise the accept responsibility for what happened amount to as much provided that. Those who had hoped that Thadden's him to make progress in Moscow, almost unlimited influence on the Party could be held in check soon sensed that

In the long term the Chancellor like to improve the lot of Germany East, in the West and in Berlin. Thadden is the force holding the

When the two German heads of state meet it will be not unlike a school. Neither side will have a particularly good hand, as both realise they will not know what cards in

To continue the figure of speech will be a great deal of money on table. Success or failure in this particular game will influence the further political moves of both.

Where two players are playing bluffs are called on the worst hands. All is at stake and one of them will have the worse nerves. That way it is in the card game.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 February)

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POLITICS

NPD endeavours to overcome election debacle

Adolf von Thadden did not paint a rosy picture of the assembled National Democratic Party delegates at the election debacle, which the NPD considered impossible, hurtled the party into a crisis, that might lead to its collapse. The National Democrats demanded a boost from the provincial assembly

in order to overcome the crisis. The party's reputation of being virtually Nazi.

This petition, had been nipped in the bud behind the scenes by Thadden who applied massive pressures.

Hermannsdörfer said he could not hold his peace any longer. He stated that the NPD must put itself unquestionably on the foundation of Basic Law and confirm parliamentary democratic order.

It seems almost comical that the Bavarian NPD chairman has only just been aroused by a programmatic party assembly speech by Professor Anrich made in 1966. Hermannsdörfer has tried to make it clear to party delegates that Anrich's racist and biologically based national philosophy is in effect "clearly unconstitutional."

He claims that anybody in the Party who did not totally reject such ideas should not be surprised that the election was lost. Hermannsdörfer's words were lost amid cries such as "Traitor".

The rapturous applause that greeted Thadden was a clear indication that

Vilshofen is in Bavaria. But that is not a valid reason for considering that political statements made there must for geographical reasons always be placed under the heading Folklore.

Certainly for as long as the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parties (CDU/CSU) were setting the political tone we were accustomed to regard the traditional Ash Wednesday exhibition of Bavarian politicians as a sprée of a special kind, as the tail-light of a carnival season of madness and to weigh up their words accordingly.

A hard set-to in this corner of Bavaria was scarcely likely to lead to anguished cries from the crowd. In the wrestling ring something must be offered if the crowd is to get its money's worth.

Without a touch of coarseness Vilshofen is just not Vilshofen. It is not at the best of times a stage for uttering cool, sober, factual political statements.

But what CSU chairman Franz Josef Strauss had to offer this time could no longer be concealed by the atmosphere of beer fumes and tobacco smoke at the scene.

And Strauss himself has left behind no doubt that this is how it was intended. As an official representative of the Federal Republic engaged abroad in difficult talks which are to say the least vital for the whole of this country he does not want to be defamed as a dilettante amateur diplomat. The words were being spoken by a politician who constantly has on his lips the expression "German interests" meaning the Federal Republic's national interests.

The chairman of the CDU's sister party has, as a result of his stand at Vilshofen and his tirade of hatred, done more damage to the Federal Republic than the

no one is going to take a stand against the Party's leader.

For a matter of hours the impression was given that the Party could close its ranks and cover up all its contradictions.

But then 53-year-old Bavarian State Chairman of the NPD Benno Hermannsdörfer stood up and accused Thadden of using chicanery to manipulate statements

A Munich branch of the party and the Bavarian state committee, it was learnt from official sources, had suggested that at the Party conference there should be a clear separation announced from all those NPD men who by their political and ideological statements repeatedly gave the Party the reputation of being virtually

Nazi.

This petition, had been nipped in the bud behind the scenes by Thadden who applied massive pressures.

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Strauss unchained harms union parties' unity

National Democrats (NPD) with their right-wing extremist, nationalist warblings could manage.

Taking this into account we can see the harmlessness of Strauss's attack on the FDP Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl (obviously as a result of Ertl's political success) when he called him the stirrup

lad of the SPD.

Josef Ertl has proved to be too tough a Bavarian to be toppled by such malicious slander. Nor is State Secretary Egon Bahr likely to suffer attacks or acute depression just because Strauss in Vilshofen showed himself in his true light.

It is far more likely that CDU/CSU colleagues broke out in a cold sweat as they heard tell of how Strauss unchained on Ash Wednesday destroyed everything that the group of CDU-planners-for-the-future had attempted so strenuously to build up, that is to say the image of a modern, reforming party, which, free from emotional overtones, raises matter-of-fact arguments against the government's declared policies.

Now the CDU must get their heads together and decide if they can continue to go along with such a colleague in their midst.

In the Bundestag Chancellor Willy Brandt has pointed out on many occasions the discrepancy between official utterances of CDU/CSU politicians in the Bundestag and unauthorised rhetoric outside.

Anrich spoke. He called his attacker feeble-minded, though he did mince his words. Thadden was silently horrified as Anrich said the committee meeting of NPD associates Pöhlmann and Hermannsdörfer a few days before in camera had voiced a claim that he, Maier-Dorn, and Professor Grünberg must for the sake of the Party give up all ideas of being re-elected to the party executive. These three successfully rejected the idea.

What was previously conjecture has now been stated. Thadden's deputy Pöhlmann (who can be supposed to be as right-wing-radical as the Thadden group) belongs clearly to the opponents of the party leadership.

Hermannsdörfer obviously miscalculated in his amazing open attack. Anrich's his in-fighting with Thadden before the committee of delegates or not.

Hermannsdörfer has been startled to discover that Pöhlmann as a tactician knows that his big chance has not yet come. With opportunist skill he has kept his distance from Hermannsdörfer and the words that the latter has let slip.

Only a few young delegates have sprung to his aid and Hermannsdörfer is isolated.

Thus when it came to the re-elections for the party leadership Pöhlmann decided not to stand against von Thadden. Thadden was re-elected with 527 votes out of a possible 612.

As his deputy, Pöhlmann received 558. The other deputies, Buck in Hesse received 525 votes and Müssnug in Baden-Württemberg received 514.

After the party convention in Wertheim it can be stated that the NPD, which was formed in November 1964 as a grouping of the right-wing extremist set-ups that had fallen on stony ground before then, is itself faced with complete defeat.

A poor result in the forthcoming provincial assembly elections in Hamburg could speed up the process.

Peter Diehl-Thiele
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 February 1970)

Free Democrats describe themselves as a 'motive force'

The Free Democrats have now come to terms with events in the first hundred days of the Brandt-Scheel coalition government and are describing themselves as a "motive force".

In a recently published progress report for the first time as part of the political alliance in which it can develop its own characteristics to the full and expand healthily with a partner which treats it fairly.

The report goes on to say that never in the general policy of a governing coalition and put into effective practice as now.

Word for word the report continues: "The perpetual crises and quarrels of the CDU/CSU legislative period are today just a bad dream. The inner schisms of the two parties destroyed the coherence of the Coalition and caused government splits, often making effective government under these parties impossible and damaging our country."

The FDP progress report says that even before the statement of government policy had been published the "Little Coalition" had carried out revaluation of the Mark "thus removing one of the two most unwelcome heritages of the CDU period."

The other unwelcome inheritance involves the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. "The growing isolation in foreign policy" has thus been broken, the report claims, and peaceful use of atomic energy has been furthered.

The FDP report does not pretend that in the day-to-day business of government cooperation there are differences of opinion.

But, the report maintains, in this coalition little difficulties such as this can be smoothed over without jeopardising the partners' relationships with each other. For instance, "the basic difference of opinion on the question of increasing taxes" was overcome. Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher said openly in discussing this topic, "Schiller's tax plans are unacceptable to the FDP," the report adds.

In such cases the strongest arguments win through according to the report, which says "the Chancellor decided: no tax increases..." The introductory chapter concludes with the statement: "The coalition of Free Democrats and Social Democrats has functioned better in its first hundred days than any other previous coalition in Bonn."

Commenting on Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's performance the progress report says that when he took office the influence of the smaller coalition partner received "an undeniable gain in stature."

Minister of the Interior Genscher has, the report claims, begun a domestic policy involving "dynamic and decisive action which corresponds to his modus operandi and involves rational reforms."

The report says that one of the most important tasks of the government will be "the completion of an entirely revolutionary tariff agreement for officials in the public service. This wage agreement must point the way ahead."

In the report it is claimed that Hans-Dietrich Genscher has kept the election promise to place a strict control on the regulations concerning telephone tapping.

The work of Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl in the European Economic Community and on general agricultural finances is praised in the report.

In the preface FDP chairman Walter Scheel writes: "This first progress report is of great value and a source of pride to us."

Gerhard Ziegler
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 February 1970)

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 1970)

■ THE PRESS

Bonn press conferences provide a government - governed link

It is difficult to describe as it has many facets. What is more its business is publicity and never stops talking but it still stubbornly resists speaking of itself. Indeed the Federal Press Conference in Bonn is there to ask other people questions and report on their answers and not, however, to answer questions as to its own nature.

But in spite of itself it has become a favourite tool of conversation as a result of an unwritten rule that journalists should not discuss their profession in public.

One inside man's conviction seemed to speak against this break with tradition. He warned his colleagues not to reveal everything as it would interest nobody. But a woman journalist was of the contrary view and found the subject extremely interesting. "I'm eager to see what the outcome will be," she said.

To anticipate the result at the very beginning we can quote one of the most successful and brilliant journalists, Friedrich Steburg. In his book *Black and White Magic* he wrote succinctly, "Press conferences are the death of journalism. Those who attend them are part of a uniform mass who accept what they are told and fail to track down the concealed truth off their own bat by thorough research."

If this assertion were correct this too would be the judgement of the Press Association in Bonn whose only function is to organise this type of press conference. But it is not correct, or only partly. This can easily be proved.

Press conferences are indispensable for technical reasons if nothing else. For instance after the regular Cabinet meet-

ings in Bonn that often last well into the afternoon any information given to the three to four hundred interested pressmen can only be in planned form. If Government Spokesman Conrad Ahlers were to take every journalist aside and tell him privately what had happened he would still be talking the next day. And there is nothing to guarantee that pressmen would get more out of it.

Nothing stops journalists, however, from making use of them. Only recently an "unattached" questioner turned up and Hans Leussink, Minister of Education and Science, had to say with faint heart, "I don't think we have anything to say here."

The best example is the "Spring fair" when the Press conference must not let up until they were told by Conrad Ahlers, at that time the official deputy chief editor, had been arrested illegally in Spain.

Another highlight was the Press conference requested by Eugen Gerstle, a member of the Bundestag, when he turned up at the Press conference and asked for his public "execution."

But the picture must not be distorted. It is neither possible nor necessary to go all out. If the Press conference members feel that there is something rotten in the state they must not be so act. But the more problematic can everyday routine when it has to answer news worthy of inclusion in the media. And here it always has the duty of getting to the bottom of at least the most important items.

How does it stand in this respect? In the best light. The prima donna feels tired. She does not always answer questions with the persistent stubbornness that is necessary and she does not always have the expert knowledge essential for finding out what is not known.

This is a generalisation but it is in the varied composition. But it is just because every utterance before this official forum has a different specific need to a confidence or a statement made less formal surroundings.

There is therefore only partial truth in the argument of journalists who represent the view of why they should ask questions and others profit by it. They write to a large extent only what other people have asked. Participation does rob them of sources that everyone right uses when looking for exclusive information.

Some curious facts emerge when asked non-questioners the reasons for their silence. One journalist said, "When I think about the whole affair I realise it is actually nonsense." Another said, "It is pure habit that I do not ask questions. I have been in Bonn for two years now and have yet to make a maiden question."

A third pressman admitted frankly that he was thankful for every question.

Oskar Fehrenbach

(SUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 February 1970)

Conrad Ahlers, chief Government Spokesman, at a Bonn press conference



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from making use of them. Only recently an "unattached" questioner turned up and Hans Leussink, Minister of Education and Science, had to say with faint heart, "I don't think we have anything to say here."

The best example is the "Spring fair" when the Press conference must not let up until they were told by Conrad Ahlers, at that time the official deputy chief editor, had been arrested illegally in Spain.

Another highlight was the Press conference requested by Eugen Gerstle, a member of the Bundestag, when he turned up at the Press conference and asked for his public "execution."

But the picture must not be distorted. It is neither possible nor necessary to go all out. If the Press conference members feel that there is something rotten in the state they must not be so act. But the more problematic can everyday routine when it has to answer news worthy of inclusion in the media. And here it always has the duty of getting to the bottom of at least the most important items.

How does it stand in this respect? In the best light. The prima donna feels tired. She does not always answer questions with the persistent stubbornness that is necessary and she does not always have the expert knowledge essential for finding out what is not known.

This is a generalisation but it is in the varied composition. But it is just because every utterance before this official forum has a different specific need to a confidence or a statement made less formal surroundings.

There is therefore only partial truth in the argument of journalists who represent the view of why they should ask questions and others profit by it. They write to a large extent only what other people have asked. Participation does rob them of sources that everyone right uses when looking for exclusive information.

Some curious facts emerge when asked non-questioners the reasons for their silence. One journalist said, "When I think about the whole affair I realise it is actually nonsense." Another said, "It is pure habit that I do not ask questions. I have been in Bonn for two years now and have yet to make a maiden question."

A third pressman admitted frankly that he was thankful for every question.

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■ THE WAR

Dresden destroyed twenty-five years ago

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE ONLY DUMMIES

The report of the Wehrmacht supreme command of 15 February 1945 announced the terrifying news in the usual cautious veiled terms, "Last night British aircraft made terror attacks on the built-up area of Dresden."

The statement from the Allied Supreme Command in Paris on the afternoon of 14 February 1945 was more detailed. "In the night, in direct support of the Red Army, RAF Bomber Command made two large-scale, concentrated attacks on Dresden, the first large-scale air attacks of this war. The city, only some seventy miles from Marshal Koniev's front and of great strategic importance for the enemy as a vital rail junction, was attacked by 800 heavy bombers. They dropped four hundred tons of bombs, including 100 incendiaries. Clouds of smoke reaching up to 16,000 feet covered the city when the planes left. Extensive ground fires were observed and could be seen more than 150 miles away. During the day Dresden, still burning and covered by a layer of smoke, was again intensively bombed by 450 Flying Fortress of the Eighth American Air Force."

Behind these words lies Dresden's tragedy. The inferno did not only destroy almost completely one of the most beautiful cities of Europe but is also believed to have killed 135,000 people. The catastrophe, that met Dresden, at that time almost completely intact, on the night of 13 to 14 February 1945 was greater than that of Hiroshima, when the number of dead are considered.

At any rate Dresden citizens felt more secure than people in other German cities. That probably explains the fact that in the Circus Sarrasin the air-raid warning shortly before ten o'clock in the evening was given by clowns and accompanied by a few jokes.

Dresden's air defence was accordingly poor. Flak guns were positioned on the surrounding hills in great number but they were only dummies. All the flak had been sent to the Eastern Front a long time previously. Night fighters were stationed at Klotzsche airfield not far north of the city but the number of planes was small and took off too late. In the city itself the air-raid shelters were almost useless. And the hundreds of thousands of refugees had to squat in the stations and emergency accommodation built in parks.

The first bombs exploded at 10.10 p.m. They were heavy and destroyed roofs and shattered all windows within a wide radius. Then the incendiaries were dropped. The heavy bombs originally dropped meant that the effects of the incendiaries were more devastating. The British airman who directed the raid on the city stated, "The bombs are falling true."

The second wave of RAF bombers reached Dresden one and a half hours after midnight. This wave, consisting of 529 bombers, was twice as strong as the first.

The fire storm between the houses resulting from the first attack was already so strong that the bombs could no longer be aimed. The planes therefore attacked only those areas that were not yet burning. Afterwards "mines" were dropped that fanned the fires still more.

When the third wave, 316 American Flying Fortresses, came over on the morning of 14 February, Ash Wednesday, they could only drop their bombs into an inferno of flames, smoke, ash, debris and mangled bodies. Accompanying fighters fired their machine guns on the masses of people and the refugees' carts and wagons.

Ever since the War there have been numerous controversies as to how far this destruction raid was justified, whether the devastating fires had any strategic value and who must bear the responsibility, even though people do not want to compare Dresden with Auschwitz.

It is an established fact today that the destruction of Dresden's industry could not have been of decisive importance as the city was relatively poor in industry. Destruction was not aimed primarily against transport facilities to affect supplies to the Eastern Front. For instance the important railway bridge across the Elbe was excluded and all track was restored to use three days afterwards. It remains doubtful, to say the least, whether the bombing of Dresden was of decisive help to the Russian offensive.

Operation Thunderstrike, as the Allies called this attack, was looked upon as an attempt to support the Russians. Later surmises include the conjecture that Churchill wanted to show the Russians the strength of the Western Allies.

Nobody has contradicted the Russian assertion that they demanded no more at the Yalta Conference: that ended two days before the destruction of Dresden than that the British and Americans should bomb arterial roads behind the Eastern Front to cause confusion in the German rear.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 February 1970)

Until 13 and 14 February 1945 Dresden had been spared the ravages of attack from the air. In the first weeks of 1945 the city was a haven for thousands of refugees fleeing from the Red Army. After two bombing raids the city was left in rubble and ashes and more than 100,000 people were killed.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 13 February 1970)

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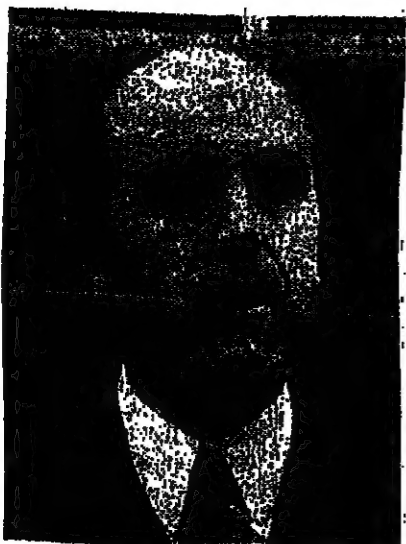
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A journalist joins the government



The deputy head of the Federal Press and Information Office Rüdiger von Wechmar

every week. This practice was introduced during the Grand Coalition by Ahlers and State Secretary Günter Diehl. Contrary to previous practice when he remained for the most part an anonymous administrative official, the deputy head of the Press Office is now a public figure. Many Bonn journalists know Ahler's deputy as a colleague. He was born in Berlin in 1923, the son and grandson of profes-

sional soldiers. He went to school in Berlin and Königsberg. As a twenty-year-old lieutenant he was taken prisoner of war in Tunisia by the American forces.

While interned he studied journalism and clock-making. He returned to this country in 1946 and became a reporter for the Federal Republic Press Service (dpa) in Hamburg. In 1948 he became editor of the American press agency, United Press, in Frankfurt, then collaborator and finally head of the UP office in Bonn where he stayed until 1958.

After this he spent five years in New York as press adviser to the Federal Republic's consulate-general there. From 1963 to 1968 he served as head of this country's second television service's East European studio in Vienna before going once again to New York on behalf of the Foreign Office.

Rüdiger von Wechmar could easily fill a book with his family history. He is a descendant of a Franco-German Imperial knight and related to the Prussian, English and Swedish royal families as well as the Russian Czars, Napoleon and, on his mother's side, the writer Theodor Storm.

He was one of the founders of the Press Conference in Bonn in 1949 and drew up the rules for the appearance of government officials. From 1950 to 1951 his father was chairman of the Bonn Journalists' association.

Observers in Bonn expect that Rüdiger von Wechmar's journalistic and diplomatic experience and his wit and charm will help to realise one of the Chancellor's intentions - to try more democracy. He is beginning his work with considerable trust placed in him.

Rudolf Strauch

(DIE WELT, 14 February 1970)

EDUCATION

Electronic brains will solve teacher shortage



Human knowledge is now growing as fast as never before. Ninety per cent of all scientists that there have ever been are at work today.

Development is particularly rapid in the out of date after only five years.

This raises two points. Learning must not come to an abrupt end when school and university is left behind and new ways must be found to present the steadily increasing amount to be taught with efficiency in spite of the teacher shortage.

Siemens has developed a method of programmed education that uses a computer. This will offer promising possibilities in the future.

This method of programmed education is being tested first of all in book form. Pupils will be supplied with what is to be learnt divided into small sections offering the best learning potential.

With the help of a questionnaire the pupil will have to control his own performance. If he gives an incorrect answer he will have to work through the appropriate section once again.

The efficiency and sphere of application of programmed education can be expanded when the material to be taught is stored in a computer and appears divided once again into small stages in picture form on visual computer equipment similar to a television screen.

The pupil himself decides the speed and degree of difficulty of the individual series. The questions asked at the end of every stage act as an objective control to check whether work done is correct. Computer assessments show whether the

pupil must repeat the stage and if so how comprehensive this revision must be.

The programmed system of computer controlled teaching and evaluation developed by Siemens is the first to allow the pupil to formulate freely his answers to the control questions. In questions dealing with the nature of an electric current, for example, the answer "movement of free electrons" will be recognised as correct by the computer, however it is possible to make the pupil select the correct answer out of the several that were listed. The pupil now feeds the freely expressed answer into the computer with the aid of a type-writer keyboard belonging to the visual computer equipment.

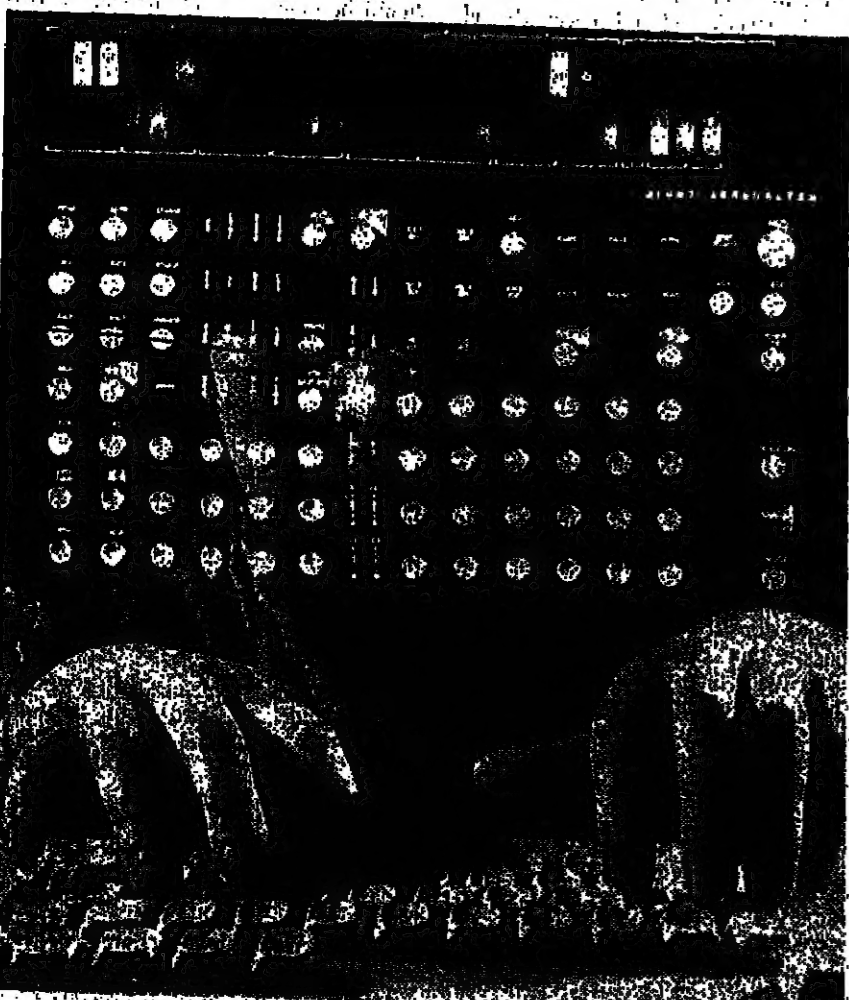
This type of programmed education system is suitable for school, university or professional training. The teacher is not replaced by the computer but supported and unburdened by programmed education.

Computer assessments give the teacher an objective judgement on the level of knowledge of all pupils. If they have any difficulties they can be helped with speedy individual tuition. As each pupil works uninterrupted on his own the new material is absorbed more quickly and more intensively.

Lists of pupils' performances, remarks on special circumstances to be taken into consideration when awarding marks, the calculation of over-all grades, the writing of reports or admonitory letters and the compilation of timetables can all be carried out by the computer as a supplementary task.

Trials of this sort are already in operation. Since September 1969 a computer has been storing the individual marks of pupils at the Thomas Main Grammar School in Munich together with the supplementary information needed to work out the grades to be written in on the school reports.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 6 February 1970)



A newly developed method of programmed education with the help of a computer offers interesting possibilities of introducing into education more and more of the new material that must be taught. The system is extremely efficient.

(Photo: Siemens)



Deaf children learning to draw in Bamberg

Drawing prepares deaf children for everyday life

I aim to teach children the art of how to assert themselves in life," says Harry Müller, teacher at the Bamberg School for the Deaf.

He believes that a considerable step towards this aim is early and intensive drawing classes. "As the children concentrate on learning gestures this artistic activity can be harmonised sensibly with learning to speak," the 45-year-old painter and designer explained. "Drawing helps them with concepts and the world of concepts."

Harry Müller teaches all 128 children at the deaf school from kindergarten stage right up to the highest classes. To him his teaching is a special subject. He does not want to rear artists nor promote talents in one particular field. "Art is beyond the limits of what can be learnt. What can be learnt is insight into forms and how they can be depicted," he says.

This is why he considers his function to be more than corrective care. He says that the only thing wrong with the children is that they lack a fifth sense. To make up for this deaf people's vision is normally more strongly developed. Teaching them to draw helps sharpen their eye even more. "Their imagination is also developed and this serves to explain and interpret their environment," adds Harry Müller.

In the kindergarten stage the teacher teaches with the help of play. The independent representation of objects results via the sense of touch, sketching, drawing and repetition. It is not until later that he goes into details of representation.

Drawing classes are concerned with the three main groups as aspect, training, man, animal and surroundings. These categories are continued throughout the pupil's whole stay at the school, Müller reports.

With the youngest pupils in the kindergarten stage he uses charcoal, brushes and water-colours. One important fact he discovered was that small children must be offered large areas on which to paint. "The younger the child, the larger the area must be," he said. Newspapers, packaging and wallpaper remnants are used as canvases.

All ten of the works submitted by children aged between five and four were not specially done for the exhibit but were selected from the day-to-day work of the drawing classes.

Bamberg School for the Deaf's teaching methods have now been adopted throughout the Federal state of Bavaria.

Hubert Neumann

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 February 1970)

MEDICINE

Diabetic motorists must take extra care



The number of diabetics in this affluent society of ours is continually on the increase. A quarter of a million people are known to exist in the undetected diabetics is far greater.

Things have reached such a pass that one person in four is an unsuspecting sufferer from diabetes, and the number of diabetics is on the increase in East Germany too, where according to official statistics 60,000 people between the ages of twenty and sixty suffer from the complaint.

"Diabetics can be a traffic hazard in various respects. They need not be motorists. Diabetic pedestrians, for instance, and there are plenty of them among older people, can be just as dangerous."

It is a well-known fact that diabetics who take insulin via the hypodermic run the risk of hypoglycaemia, a sharp fall in the level of sugar in the blood, as a result of a wrong dose taken out of ignorance or negligence.

The symptoms are poor judgment and reflexes, clouding of the mind, cramp and even irreparable cerebral damage.

Now the experienced diabetic under doctor's orders can tell pretty well when

this dangerous state of affairs is on the cards and can, for instance, pull to the side of the road and eliminate the danger of being responsible for an accident.

Yet milder cases of blood sugar shortage resulting from insufficient intake of carbohydrates can be every bit as great a danger as the failure to recognise the advent of a more serious attack for what it is.

New anti-diabetic drugs developed by the pharmaceutical industry have made it easier to handle many cases of the complaint and the feared symptoms of blood sugar shortage are unlikely to recur now that insulin can be taken orally.

Mild or incipient cases of diabetes among young people can nonetheless lead to occasional instances of hypoglycaemia. Older diabetics, who are mostly overweight, are less prone to suffer from a sudden decline in the level of blood sugar.

Diabetics are particularly prone to the risk of permanent damage to their circulatory systems. In thirty to 35 per cent of cases, damage occurs to the eye, the incidence among male and female sufferers being roughly equal.

Severe cases of diabetic retinopathy are uncommon nowadays but even the slightest haemorrhage in complaints of blood vessels in the retina can reduce vision to a greater or lesser degree.

This is why every diabetic should regu-



Europe's first semen bank

Bremen Dr. Kurt Sokol is the founder and owner of this establishment. Pursuing veterinary studies Dr Sokol developed a revolutionary method for freezing human semen. A chemically induced ejaculation produces the semen which is then frozen to a temperature of 198 degrees centigrade. The semen can be used for a year after freezing. Dr Sokol defended himself against widespread accusations that by selecting donors he was breeding human beings. He sees his function as an aid to married couples who want a child and with whom all other methods of treatment have proved unsuccessful. The donor remains anonymous.

(Photo: Keystone)

Newly discovered fungus produces new antibiotic materials

A sensational discovery has just been made by Bremerhaven's Institute of Marine Research.

In the North Sea a research team found ray fungi that now play a decisive role as the basis for the production of healing drugs such as streptomycin.

Science had previously registered these groups of micro-organisms only on land or in fresh water.

When Soviet scientists recently found isolated examples of this type of fungus on the high seas they thought that the bacteria had found their way into the sea by chance.

But now the Bremerhaven researchers led by Horst Weyland can prove that whole colonies of these ray fungi exist on the sea bed.

The many journeys of the research ships Meteor and Anton Dohrn since 1966 have served among other things to look for these microscopic fungi on the seabed. And researchers did find these small organisms.

To be able to study these more closely under a microscope, scientists must first create suitable culture media where they can multiply.

Horst Weyland and his colleagues prepared chitin cultures while still at sea and let the ray fungi mature in the hermetically sealed probes under varying temperatures. Colonies formed after a few weeks.

Although Weyland had reckoned that each of these colonies were derived from just the one ray fungus he came to the conclusion that twenty to 3,000 ray fungi live in one cubic centimetre of the sea bed. "It was laborious mosaic work," said the bacteriologist.

The biochemical functions of these fungi in the sea bed are to be investigated in the next few weeks and months. Horst Weyland states, "On the basis of this discovery we now have a group of micro-

organisms that produce new antibiotic materials." Painsstaking scientific experiments will now determine their character.

Ray fungi belong to the bacteria group. Only a small fraction cause infections such as the dangerous actinomycosis. The majority of them have an important function to life. They are of decisive importance in the decomposition of organic materials.

The Institute of Marine Research is ready to place its colonies of ray fungi at the disposal of medical institutes and pharmaceutical industries.

According to Weyland there has been interest in his discoveries abroad too. British scientists have already asked for ray fungi colonies for their own research.

As the bacteriologist said, the full importance of this discovery, especially for medical science, cannot yet be realised.

(DIE WELT, 9 February 1970)

Aphrodisiacs don't work

One gill, potions and the like are in vain. All cases ineffective, the Federal Republic's Pharmaceutical Research Institute in Munich concludes from a study of a large sample of preparations claimed to stimulate the sexual drive.

They generally contain caffeine and alcohol with an admixture of plant extracts such as cola nut and various roots.

The preparations cannot be expected to have the effect claimed, the Institute noted. The only factor likely to stimulate the emotions was the high price in relation to the contents.

(Münchener Merkur, 11 February 1970)

A LUCKY CATCH.

That's what it will be, your 1969 holiday in the Federal Republic of Germany! Unforgettable, many beautiful impressions, a great wealth of historic monuments and art treasures, charming folkloric events, this is what an exciting programme offers you for this year's stay in Germany. Send this coupon today for the latest information and free brochures, full of practical advice on carefree travel in Germany.

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■ DEVELOPMENT AID

The new 'philosophy' behind development aid



There is no patent medicine for the problems of developing countries. These problems have far too many facets. The roots of economic aid between "nor-

Nor does the much-discussed Pearson Report, the most important international document with regard to development aid policies, formulate these problems as if they could be solved over a short period. This report is bound to be the subject of intense discussion here now that it has been translated into German.

The publication of the Pearson Report was taken by the Minister for Economic Cooperation in Bonn, Erhard Eppler, and this country's representative on the Pearson Committee, Wilfried Guth, President of the Deutsche Bank, as the ideal opportunity for passing comment on the prospects for the second decade of development aid, which has just commenced.

Before the second ten years of development aid began Chancellor Willy Brandt declared in his statement of government policy: "We will contribute to a communal strategy of development and take any stimuli produced by the Pearson Report into consideration. The government will take pains to achieve the aim outlined in the report for general achievements in development aid (0.7 per cent of the gross national product from public means, at present standing at 0.42 per cent) with an increase rate of around eleven per cent per annum."

"We will try to find ways of ploughing refluxes from means of public capital aid entirely into purposes of development aid."

Erhard Eppler is hoping that the 0.7 per cent level will be reached by 1980, and points out at the same time that other countries, in particular Japan have a lot of ground to make up.

The impulse to take an inventory of development aid policy came from the former President of the World Bank George D. Woods. It was taken up by his successor McNamara who handed over the task to the former Canadian Prime Minister and Nobel Prize-winner Lester Pearson.

The eight-man Committee that Pearson called together consisted neither of professors who would have given a scientific report nor of government representatives.

A disappointment is in store for anyone who seeks revolutionary or radical ideas in the Pearson Report. In three basic aspects the Report comprises a collection of what has been achieved so far in development aid. Furthermore it is aimed at what Guth calls "a visionary appeal" to the parliamentarians responsible for development aid particularly those in America.

The philosophy of a world community is to be brought home to them and practical suggestions are made. There are two representatives of underdeveloped countries on the Committee. Members of the Committee came to the conclusion that despite many disappointments the past achievements of development aid were not a bottomless bucket.

By the end of the century, as long as there are peaceful developments in the world, a large part of the countries today dubbed underdeveloped will be able to

stand on their own feet so that development aid programmes are superfluous.

At the talks held in public, with representatives of developing nations the question of private investments cropped up again and again. It was concluded from these discussions that the oft uttered word "exploitation" by industrial countries was no longer going the rounds and that private investment was being regarded more as a means of development.

The Pearson Committee makes fewer recommendations than many people postulated, but more than administrations in developing countries have been prepared to concede to date.

The authors of the report admit that they have concentrated the points under discussion on what - tediously enough - could be achieved if peace all over the world were not jeopardised by the ever-widening cleft between rich and poor.

Thirty-four per cent of the world's population lives in industrialised nations and makes in all 87.5 per cent of the world's gross industrial product.

So the 66 per cent of the world's population living in underdeveloped countries produces only 12.5 per cent of the world's gross industrial product.

The following statistics and facts bear

out the fact that over a long period we must exercise great awareness.

Mexican corn and rice from the Philippines have brought about the "green revolution". This could help to banish hunger from the world.

These agricultural products have pushed up requirements of artificial manure threefold. But the capital available at the moment for setting up factories to produce artificial manure is only six years' supply.

Industrialisation has on the average risen in developing countries by 7.3 per cent.

Eighty-five per cent of investments have been raised by developing countries themselves.

Saving rates in developing nations during the sixties comprised on average fifteen per cent of the country's gross national product.

Development aid coming from communist countries could not be considered, in the Pearson Report since there was a lack of information and opportunity to make the necessary contacts.

A number of talks with Eastern Bloc representatives showed that there is a general reluctance there to enter into cooperative schemes.

Erhard Eppler, however, considers it likely that the ideological motives of communist countries will not be greeted too warmly by developing countries in future.

No sooner did Eppler have the Pearson

Report on his desk than he was told about another document that is likely to be decisive in the future course of development aid policy, namely the Pearson Report.

This will point out ways in which officials in numerous United Nations organisations concerned with development aid will be able to arrange and coordinate their work better.

Most of the members of the Pearson Committee are however opposed to the idea of another panel being set up to tackle these matters.

(Handelsblatt, 9 February)

Higher figures for East Bloc



Trade between this country and East Bloc countries including China increased in 1969 by sixteen per cent. The increase has been achieved on both sides, and has now reached 9,000 million Marks.

Exports from the Federal Republic have increased just a little more than imports from the East Bloc. Compared with the substantially increased Federal Republic foreign trade the portion of trade with the East slipped from 4.4 to 4.2 per cent of total trade.

The 1969 figures show that the balance of trade with the Eastern Bloc increased in the Federal Republic's trade to about 1,000 million Marks.

(NEUE RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG, 5 February)

Mergers and the control of mergers

Statistics prove it: the desire of industrialists to enter into cooperative schemes or mergers with other firms has greatly increased. All the signs point to a continued and accelerated process of concentration.

It is striking that there is a predominance of gigantic concerns involved in these marriage processes in the electronics, chemical, vehicle building and machinery producing industries.

Now the merger of Mannesmann and Thyssen has been pushed through and the multinational Enka Fabrics is proposed. Last year the Wintershall group joined forces with BASF and the Volkswagen subsidiary Auto-Union was linked with NSU, to name but a few examples.

It is generally agreed that merging into huge concerns is a result of technical and economic developments and in many spheres is useful and necessary.

The large European market as well as growing trade and competition with the rest of the world demand concerns which are large enough to be competitive.

But attention should be paid to mergers to ensure that concentration into a gigantic concern will really lead to better conditions for increasing productivity and therefore strengthening competitiveness, which are the reasons for mergers and cooperation.

There must be a guarantee that the resultant competitiveness as an outcome of linkups does not lead to uncontrolled monopoly of the market and the destruction of healthy company structures. Not to mention concentration procedures which lead to a monopoly without an

increase of output and also cut out healthy rivalry.

In order to put a stop to this the Bonn government is considering introducing preventive merger controls. Industrial unions and organisations that have looked over the draft bill for cartel prevention are not too happy with the concept. The amendment to legislation against restriction of competition has already caused a certain amount of concern and agitation among economists.

It is the law reformers' sole duty to limit the process of company concentration only in cases where effective healthy rivalry is precluded.

This is a good thing since operations in free competition between companies not only promotes optimum economic freedom but is also valuable as consumer protection.

The Economic Affairs Ministry, in considering the question of company cooperation and mergers, has not been so short-sighted as to take into consideration only the conditions on this country's market.

This matter must needs involve considering constantly international competition.

One tricky point which remains is, of course, answering the question of how domination of the market is to be defined. This matter has also not been adequately cleared up in the United States.

There are cases where a fifty per cent share of the market does not necessarily imply monopolisation of the market.

The current idea of limiting a company's share of the market to twenty per cent is therefore problematical. Its boundaries cannot be set for this. A good example of this is the merger of Mannesmann and Thyssen. Although this is a gigantic concern has a 31 per cent share of the market the Brussels Commission came to the conclusion that the merger of the two companies into the largest concern in this sphere in the European Economic Community does not constitute a limitation of competitiveness.

It has been ascertained that in a country to date there is no case of absolute control over the market by a company, so it is justifiable to ask whether the proposed controls in fact necessary.

In this respect it is essential to bear in mind that the continual enlarging and opening up of the market is leading to an increased tendency to merge, and it would be no mistake to have controls ready for use if necessary.

It goes without saying that size is not crime and smallness no virtue. It is occasionally it seems that economic dominance is an urge which has not been satisfied by some company managers.

On the other hand it must be said that nowadays the industrialist's job is not made simple. It would be unkind to accuse him of being possessed by greed for profit and having no other aim in mind but to preclude all competition.

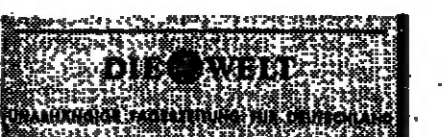
Room for manoeuvre is being limited all the time and this can become dangerous. Head of Siemens Dr Tacke said: "Nowadays we are controlled by about fourteen different authorities. So are we really such evil people?"

Concentration of companies into industrial giants should not be measured by any kind of moral yardstick.

Gunter Reibel
(Handelsblatt, 11 February 1970)

■ PUBLISHING

The future of this country's weekly publications



Tension is mounting in the world of weekly magazines and the pictorial press. The question is, as printing, editorial and production costs rise, who can capture new markets and win the struggle for survival.

They showed that there had been an increase in circulation in those publications which took an active part in education and achievements in our society giving directional aid in a critical or seemingly critical manner.

Better circulation figures were also achieved by those publications in full colour that tried to bring the world and its neighbours into this country's living-rooms.

Any publications that fitted into neither of these categories were threatened with a decline in sales figures.

The biggest gains among the weekly papers were scored significantly by *Bayernkurier* (circulation up by about 6,000 to around 100,000), and *Deutsche National und Soldatenzeitung* (up by about 11,000 copies to approximately 132,000).

The heat of the pre-election battle and the increase of political thought in public opinion are taking their effect.

(NEUE RHEINISCHE ZEITUNG, 5 February)

Other papers appearing weekly that have consolidated their regular readership are *Die Zeit* (320,000) and *Rheinischer Merkur* (67,000).

The Protestant *Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt* had slight losses (circulation 137,000) and the conservative-liberal *Christ und Welt* plunged to 161,000.

As a result of the election battle and the Social Democrats' victory *Der Spiegel* profited, reaching its highest ever circulation of 1,100,000.

The sharp upward trend of *Capital* (circulation 164,000, advertising up from forty to fifty per cent) proves this.

But presumably Gruner & Jahr's big-seller *stern* has profited from the golden rule (circulation around 1.8 million, advertising 46 per cent) far more than any other illustrated publication.

In the trend for giving specialist advice come the women's magazines *Für sie* (1.2 million, 4.2 per cent advertising), *Brigitte* (1.1 million, 4.2 per cent) and *Eltern* (one million, 4.1 per cent).

These successful magazines aimed at a special readership. Those that did not have experienced a slump. *Constance* lost its shape and its reason for existence and ceased publication.

Quick gave up its sex policy and lost ground. *Jasmin* with its played-out *Leben zu zweit* (married life) motif has failed to make further ground.

Fashion designers are wielding soldering irons this season

the new "fabric" and the weakness of the weaker sex for something strong as nails, armour-plated blouses à la Joan of Arc were soon on show in the more avant-garde shop windows.

These were matched by scarves woven from very thin metal wire.

But it is not only Paco Rabanne's creations that deserve the fame and merit of leading the way in blatant clothing.

The road to the mothless era in ward-

robes passes by the musical *Hair* and the whole hippy philosophy as well as the Beatles and more particularly John Lennon. It is a long road via India and Thailand and leading back to Pforzheim and other centres of the jewellery trade.

The route can in fact be traced back to the costume jewellery of years gone by.

First of all costume jewellery suffered from the reputation of being always a plagiarism, a mock, an imitation. Girls who could not afford to buy the real thing went out and purchased cheap dangle beads, which were supposedly indistinguishable from the genuine article.

Coco Chanel put an end to this; she self-deception with her famous Chanel necklace - the upturned costume jewellery as near as possible to the level of real sparklers.

Shortly afterwards the French firm *Hermès* came up with a similar idea, making works of art from silver and steel. They produced heavy bracelets from simple chain links, designed to match their famous silk kerchieves.

Couturiers Dior and Cartier designed jewellery for their models. In the end people were buying fashionable costume jewellery in its own right and not as a cheapener.

All this was followed by the Indian look, with filigree bracelets and Buddha brooches. When designers had exhausted

A mini-skirt in aluminium sequins worn under a camel-hair shirt; maxi-skirt. The kabyle style head-bear is in aluminium sequins designed by Paco Rabanne.

(Handelsblatt, 10 February 1970)



The five bestselling illustrated magazines in this country

This many have occasioned Anne and Dr Hubert Burda to give the illustrated magazine for men, *m*, a more definite "Esquire" sort of outline.

Specialist advice sought in illustrated magazines which are tending to move away from the old wishywashy family style and seek to give information, for instance about television.

Only Burda's giant publication *Bunte Illustrierte*, it seems, fails to fit this picture. It has a circulation of about 1.9 million and an advertising percentage of roughly 43.6.

The exception that proves the rule then seems to be the magazine which is brightly coloured, but well arranged with less attention paid to the content than to technical perfection and the price.

It seems that *Bunte* appeals to a great

extent to a public similar to that of the book of family devotions, but perhaps in a higher price range.

This magazine too has realised how essential it is to give detailed information on matters such as health, sex, the home, travel and leisure and pleasure pursuits. These sections of the magazine have become or attempted to become more matter-of-fact.

Thus they carry on the fairytale world that their public seems to revel in.

The main heroes and heroines seem to be Sonja, Princess Margaret and the Kessler twins.

Whether the idyllic world of some of the less spectacular and ambitious publications will stay as rosy remains to be seen. There is doubt about the future

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their imagination on these lines it was the turn of the Incas and Aztecs to be reincarnated.

But the East Asian idea did not die for want of new ideas, largely thanks to John Lennon, who took to meditating, contemplating his navel with chains of beads hanging round his neck.

Another influence in this direction was the hippy philosophy with the idol Rama Krishna, showing that a man lost none of his godliness just because he jingled!

The range of jewellery on offer this season goes from grandiose works of imagination down to simple, garnet brooches for Mums.

Designers are taking their inspiration from all eras of history. They are using all kinds of materials, even ebony and leather.

Not only must designers of jewellery produce items that are good in themselves, but they must also try to anticipate fashion trends in the dress designing sphere. For instance it is no good their producing close fitting necklaces if Mao collars come into fashion.

Planners at the Federal Republic's largest jewellery centre in Pforzheim (responsible for 67 per cent of this country's total production) are as well informed about what Courregé and Balmain are up to as they are about brass, steel, silver and glass.

It is not enough, either, just to know what women in this country will be wearing for spring and summer fashions, since a third of Pforzheim's production is exported, mainly to Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United States.

Total turnover in 1968 was as much as 494 million Marks.

It is prophesied that metal fashions will have a lifespan of only about one year. Good news for women with large figures and famine-stricken clothes moths.

And the kabyle style head-bear is in aluminium sequins designed by Paco Rabanne.

(Handelsblatt, 10 February 1970)

SEISMOLOGY

Federal state government debates ways to prevent earthquake damage



Because of the serious damage on Burg Hohenzollern in January the latest earthquake in Baden-Württemberg will certainly go down in history.

It was of the same strength as the earthquake of 1911 and 1943.

But of greater concern is the fact that these four earthquakes are linked and the tremors are gradually working their way north towards Tübingen. This line spreading northwards from Bingen is the epicentre of earthquakes in the Western Swabian Alb and the whole of Western Germany.

In the last sixty years well over forty earthquakes of at least force five have occurred in this area. Over the same period there were only about twelve earthquakes of comparable strength in the other earthquake areas in the Federal Republic, Lake Constance, the south and north Black Forest, Kaiserstuhl and Rastatt-Karlsruhe.

The force of an earthquake is calculated according to its effects on people and buildings. Force five can be felt in the open. Force six causes shock, pictures fall off the walls and bricks appear in the plaster. Force seven causes heavy objects to topple and stones fall off badly-built walls. Force eight causes move heavy articles of furniture and often cause considerable damage to buildings. Force nine is devastating though this has not been recorded in Germany in the last hundred years. The Sieberg-Mercalli scale goes as high as force twelve.

The Western Swabian Alb, that records the highest incidence of earthquakes in Western Germany and accounts for the most serious cases is believed by Stuttgart seismologists to be continually shaken by horizontal movements along a zone of faults running along a north-south axis.

Results from seismographs at the seven earthquake observatories currently run from Stuttgart seem to confirm this. This fault can be pictured as a deep break in the Earth's crust running north-south. The east of the fault is occasionally thrown against each other.

Movement is not continuous as the rocks are not flexible enough. Neither can the sections of crust simply glide past one another. But as movement occurs repeatedly the tension on the rocks in the fault area increases. When tensions exceed the resistance of the rocks there is a sudden breach in some place and the tension is released. It is this release of energy that spreads as a seismic wave from the central fault and when it reaches the Earth's surface shakes it together with people, animals and buildings. It is this that constitutes the earthquake.

All the reasons for the movements along the north-south fault in the western Swabian Alb are not clear.

The strongest and most far-reaching movements of the Earth's crust in central Europe occur in the Upper Rhine Valley. The Earth's crust sinks in this area. The Upper Rhine Plain drops and West and Central Europe slowly diverge. This stretching of the Earth's crust must create compression towards the edges of the Upper Rhine Plain.

Movements of the Earth's crust along this fault continue far below the surface. The tremor centre lies three to six miles beneath the surface and in one case it is as many as ten. But there is no connection between the strength of the quake and the depth of the tremor centre.

One noticeable feature is that the main movements on this fault during the last few decades have edged further and further north. The 1911 earthquake had its epicentre some 25 miles from Tübingen. Each succeeding strong tremor centre has been farther to the north. The latest quake between Jungingen and Ostmettingen was centred on a spot two and

Tübingen lies some fifteen miles further north and straight ahead of the route of the centre up till now, not that it could or should be concluded that the town will be affected in the course of the next few years by an earthquake that has its centre in the immediate neighbourhood. But careful control of this earthquake area and further developments there would certainly be useful.

But whatever else happens this latest tremor will, it seems, lead to increased earthquake prevention in Baden-Württemberg by the Federal state. The first question along these lines was recently asked in the Federal state's Provincial Assembly when the inquiry was made whether the state government was going to act in the matter by introducing measures such as taking out insurance for public institutions in the state against earthquakes.

The history of earthquakes here allows us to conclude that there need be no fear about devastating catastrophes in the future caused by earthquakes of force nine and above that would cause insurers great expense. What can however be feared are tremors with their epicentre in densely populated areas where damage is extensive and involves great expense that could affect the lives of those concerned. The idea is also being toyed with of

introducing preventive measures in building industry. Discussions were already being held between the relevant authorities when the earthquake in January proved the importance of considering of this type.

There are already voluntary norms building measures and instructions concerning the two danger zones in Federal Republic. In zone one the maximum possible earthquake strength force eight and in zone two force six. Wide areas of Baden-Württemberg and Rhine area belong to the zone one.

But it is doubtful if this non-binding recommendation is sufficient for those areas such as the earthquake zone of the western Swabian Alb where there is some probability of further quake damage. Regulations for earthquake-proof buildings could prove useful.

(Handelsblatt, 10 February 1970)

Weekly publication

Continued from page 11

fortunes of such as *Wochenend, Post und Das bunte Blatt, Frau im gel, Frau und Neue Welt*.

The rising level of education in country, and the motive force of a younger generation is producing a new class of readership.

People are becoming more conscious of their own needs and demands for a bright exterior world. Publications are being sought to provide all sorts of society there is an increasing demand for a bright exterior world.

They cannot cover rising costs advertising fees since they have been favoured by large scale advertisers. Their only hope of success is to attract as many readers as possible.

If they cannot hold their readership, they will go into great difficulties. As popular forms of home entertainment, home-cinema, videotaped TV and the booming cheaper and more comfortable there is increasing competition for printed page as a means of entertainment.

(Die Welt, 9 February 1970)

TECHNOLOGY

Cars of the future will be made of plastics

As yet cars are still made of chrome and pressed steel, but there is no reason why they should be. Most car owners probably never suspect there is an average half hundredweight of plastic components in every car.

Even this is precious little. In five years, it is estimated, there will be a full hundredweight and one day cars will be engine and gearbox included.

Prototypes have already been unveiled by the motor industry and important trends are becoming apparent at motor shows. The inexpensive, throw-away car is on its way at a fair speed.

Although the amount of plastic used in motor vehicles is still modest in comparison with what it might be motor manufacturers are nonetheless a major customer of the chemical industry.

New plastic components appear with each new model and engineers have already come to terms with the silent revolution that is in progress. A glance round one's own car, particularly the interior, and one is struck by the progress plastics make.

This collection ranges from upholstery, covers, floor mats, sun roof, hood and tarpaulin materials, extrusion plastics for car lights, indicators, dashboard dials, and switches, breakproof acrylic glass for the interior of caravans, moulded and laminated resins for fibre-reinforced plastics.

The latest all-plastic motor vehicle to be produced in this country is a prototype two-litre sports model capable of 120 miles an hour. Figures have even been

quoted, the self-supporting body being suitable for annual runs of 3,000 to 5,000 units. Developments are encouraging and it can confidently be stated that the uses to which the new raw material is being put are increasing from day to day as new plastics are invented.

Spokesmen for the chemical industry describe the advantages as overwhelming. Bodywork is extremely lightweight and the use of plastics makes cars inexpensive. There is already talk of pressing a sturdy one-piece plastic car body.

As for the innards of a plastic car, the situation is much the same. Plastics forecast that one day in the not too distant future engines and gearboxes will also be built of plastic.

Mechanical engineering using plastic as turnover, in the car sector this industry has a major development phase ahead of it. Hefty might even be the better word. It is reported in the United States that a noiseless plastic gearbox has been developed that does not even need a lubricant. As for plastic axles, wheels and brake linings, they are no longer an engineer's dream. They exist.

At their annual conference in Leeds British plastics manufacturers forecast that the inexpensive plastic car will be with us this year rather than next. The first disposable cars will shortly be on the market, the conference was told.

Plastic cars will not be intended to have a long life-span. Fast-wearing parts will be offset by the price of between 2,500 and 3,000 Marks.

At this price a car is not worth repairing to any great extent. It is driven for two or three years and then scrapped.

Electric road heating proves a success

Ever the last few weeks of snow and ice Koy private road in Königstein, the subject of experimental electric heating by Main power station since winter 1968/69 and the first road of its kind in this country, has proved a success.

It has gradients of up to one in five and would not be negotiable in ice and snow. The signal to commence heating is given automatically by two electric feelers incorporated in the road surface. One measures the temperature, the other humidity.

The installation cost per square yard varies according to the ground between electricity between five and six Marks per square yard.

This is decidedly less than it would cost to clear the snow and spread salt.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 24 January 1970)

Computer supervision for bus network in Hamburg

Hamburg is to be the first city in the country to introduce electronic data processing for its bus network. Computerised supervision will end jams and convoys as far as possible. Unique so far, the new system is to be taken into full operation over the next few months and will ensure continuous central supervision of the exact position of all 180-odd buses servicing the city.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 February 1970)

When on 14 January 1845, twenty-seven-year-old Emil du Bois-Reymond and five other young scientists founded what was subsequently to become the German Physics Society (DPG) there were two physiologists among the founders.

In the same year Wilhelm Siemon, I. G. Halske, Kirchhoff and Clausius joined so did medical specialists Helmholtz and Virchow. Their came the turning-point: physics made great strides and left the medical side standing.

Physicists were to remain a band apart until the development of molecular biology. Today physicists and doctors have points of contact again (space medicine, electrophoresis etc.). If anything the two disciplines are more closely interlinked today than a century ago.

Professor H. Bartsch of Brunswick outlined this thumbnail sketch at the ceremony held in West Berlin to mark the 125th anniversary of the foundation of the society.

Two recent observations indicate the direction research must take over the next quarter century. What are needed are more exact information techniques. Without them man will continue to assess many natural occurrences incorrectly.

Professor Otto Haxel, 60, professor of nuclear physics at Heidelberg, noted in his anniversary address on 'Radioactivity as an Environmental Factor' that:

"Hydrogen bomb explosions release far more radioactive carbon-14 from atmospheric nitrogen than has been expected. This fact has only recently been realised. While man was unaware of

Physicists must develop more accurate information techniques

it the archaeologists had fantastic results with the Carbon 14 dating method. The errors resulting are not the archaeologists' fault. Physicists' information techniques were too imprecise.

"Radioactive C-14, which occurs during the generation of plutonium in reactors, is pumped into the atmosphere to this day because its existence has only been proved mathematically. It is hoped that by 1980 it will be possible to retain it will have been developed."

There are other examples too that demonstrate the mighty efforts 'information technique' research will have to make to determine radioactive processes more exactly.

In the United States nuclear power stations are shooting out of the ground like dragons' teeth. In Europe they are already in a position to compete with conventional fuels. Oddly enough, this is not the case in America, where coal, natural gas and crude oil (all fossil fuels) are cheaper.

Even 50,000 megawatts' worth of nuclear power stations are on order or under construction in the United States; the figure for Europe is a mere 6,700 megawatts. The reason is that coal-fired power stations generate ash that pollutes the atmosphere and clean air has priority as far as the Americans are concerned. 'You can't have it both ways' at least small but there

is no natural mechanism for detecting radioactivity. By 1980 there will be enough nuclear power stations in operation round the world to give off two million megawatts of radioactivity of varying longevity every year. What then? Will over-radioactivity cause damage?

The scientists' report is typical and disarming. They cannot just say what dangers there are.

It has been known since the turn of the century that man's environment is radioactive. The very rays of radioactivity cause heating, aura. Lists of spas from the turn of the century give details of the strength of radioactivity measured in the minerals contained in the waters.

The fall-out of the last war was Bad Wünnenberg, with waters that contained so little radioactivity (2.5 Röntgen) as to be virtually unradioactive; as a result its reputation suffered.

We now know that ionising radiation (high-altitude radiation) is indispensable in the appropriate, certain doses. Risks, for instance, can be fixed by ultra-violet light. May not radioactivity too be an element of life?

Even if radioactivity enables people to live ten times the normal life-span caution is in order, Professor Haxel emphasised. This is one reason why an internationally agreed limit of radioactivity has been introduced.

Personnel who work in nuclear technology are allowed a maximum permitted level for the general public is 1/10 millirems.

At present technological radioactivity that is, the artificial variety, has reached roughly the same level as the natural radioactivity in soil and air: 167 Röntgen. The general public is thus exposed to only a third of the agreed maximum annual dose of radioactivity.

Since the Soviet Union and the United States have stopped holding nuclear tests in the atmosphere the level of radioactive waste in the air has steadily declined. Provided the test ban remains in force will have declined to half by the year 2000. French and Chinese tests have a more effect on the level of fallout.

Few fallout elements are of importance. Those with a longer life-span such as strontium 90 and caesium, are straight for the bones and can do a great deal of damage.

Iodine 131, one of the fallout materials with a shorter life-span, was detected in the atmosphere a few days after a fire in nuclear reactor. Days later it was measured in milk.

Plutonium remains the most harmful fallout product. Traces of it are continually found in the urine of reactor personnel. Continual checks are essential as a protective measure. On account of plutonium alone the most accurate of information techniques must be developed. "And that," Professor Haxel concluded, "is the task facing us for the next twenty-five years."

Otto Tappan

(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 February 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

When a newspaper ranks as one of the ten best in the world, both its coverage and its editorial contents assume international significance. Twice the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has been named one of the ten best newspapers of the world. The first time, in 1963, by professors of the Journalism Department of Syracuse University in New York. The second time, in 1964, by the professors of 26 institutes in the United States.

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying internationalism and, more literally, its circulation — which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450

"stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 280,000 copies are printed daily, of which 210,000 go to subscribers; 20,000 are distributed abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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